

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

U.S. Patent No. 5,181,222 (*Duarte*), commonly assigned and incorporated herein by reference, shows a tunable dye laser using a dispersive resonator and a liquid gain media/medium to "tune" the laser to emit light at different wavelengths. Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a dye laser apparatus 20 disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,181,222. As illustrated, apparatus 20 includes a narrow linewidth laser output beam indicated at 22 by parallel dashed lines. ~~The diameter of beam 22 is indicated at W.~~ A gain medium or dye cell 24 is "pumped" or excited by a beam 26 from a source such as a copper laser. Forming part of an optical cavity of the laser apparatus 20 is a first prism 30 which receives laser emission from dye cell 24 at an incident angle indicated at  $\phi_{1,1}$ . Laser light (indicated by the shaded area) from prism 30 is directed at an angle  $\phi_{1,2}$  onto a second prism 32 and thence is refracted at an angle  $\psi_{1,2}$  in an expanded beam (shaded area) onto a Littrow-mounted grating 34. The angle of light incident on and diffracted from grating 34 is indicated by an angle  $\theta$ . The relationships of these angles to the laser beams within the multiple-prism Littrow (MPL) mounted grating portions of the optical cavity are given in detail in a book entitled DYE LASER PRINCIPLES by *Duarte*, an inventor of the present invention, and is incorporated herein by reference. After being diffracted back from Littrow-mounted grating 34, through prism 32 and prism 30, the laser light is highly polarized and frequency narrowed. The plane of polarization here lies parallel to the plane of Figure 1. This polarized light passes back through dye cell 24 for further amplification and becomes a narrow linewidth laser beam 38 ~~having the diameter W.~~ As the polarized beam 38 continues to the left from dye cell 24, it encounters a specially provided, partially reflecting polarizer device 40. The outer or left-most face of polarizer device 40 is made partially reflecting by a suitable coating 42, such as a very thin layer of low-loss dielectric material, which provides reflection of a portion of laser beam 38. The remaining portion of beam 38 passes through reflecting coating 42 and becomes laser output beam 22. Laser beam 22 is polarized in a plane parallel to the plane of Figure 1.